

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date), dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valuable* work for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" is in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 110, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.

A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH AERATED, COOLING, THIRST QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	12	1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Capsule	10	1.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule 10 | 1.00 |

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14 | 1.50 |

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B St. Emilion, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C St. Julien	7.50	0.75
D La Rose	11	1.20

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1874 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolton-Glenorchy Blend, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D Jameson's BOURBON WHISKY, Emerald, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island	15	1.50

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Chartreuse	Herring's Cherry Cordial
	Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

As far as we can figure it out, the skirmishing which is alleged to be going on between the benighted heathen and the Disseminators of Light in the various ports on the Yangtze should be worth about £40,000 more this year to the various Foreign Missionary Societies in England, apart from the small margin of profit left over when the Chinese Government has

finished paying "compensation." For the last six months there has been what Mr. Wodenshouse, P.M., C.M.G., would call a shadowy something in the air up North which led those who cultivated the habit of observation to conclude that trouble might be expected, and that the only way to avoid it was by leaving China—or the Northern part of it at any rate—to the legitimate owners. But "the Good Seed had to be sown, or the eight million dollars annually divided among the tollers in the Vineyard might be diverted into other channels. So the missionary band kept right on, confident in the righteousness of their cause—or of their ability to so represent matters in the missionary press, if a crisis did come, as to make it look all right. And now we hear of surging mobs, dismantled churches, heroic defenses by Brothers So-and-so, bloodshed, and in not a few cases death.

And all for what? For the reason that a crowd of men and women, actuated either by fanatic zeal or tempted by the very comfortable terms offered by the competing Missionary Societies, choose to go, armed with a moderately good religion that they and their countrymen don't really live up to, and try to force it down the throats of another race who have pretty well as good a creed, which they also do not follow. And this crowd of intruders go wandering around in places where they are not allowed under our treaties, and when they collide with the opposition apostles who shave their heads and believe in Taoism, and Buddhism, and many other isms, and a window gets broken, then they expect the nearest Consul to get up in the middle of the night, in his pyjamas, and wire to the Foreign Office to send a few fleets along. People are beginning to get reconciled to hearing of missionaries being converted into mayonnaise and mince meat, and so far as public opinion in the Far East goes we believe we express it when we say that the popular desire is to see the whole band of snuff-busters return from the field of their vain labors to the obscurity of their Little Bethels at home. Not that there is any prospect of that very desirable consummation being arrived at, for sometime, though—the oracle is worked too well at home. In a recent issue of the *Yokohama Herald* we read that "Yesterday evening a largely attended meeting was held in the Soldiers' Institute, Clifford-street, when an address on China was given by the Rev. Mr. HORSBURN, late of Hongchow, where he has laboured for some years as a missionary connected with the Church of England. The Rev. W. H. COLLINS presided. Mr. HORSBURN spoke of the solemn reality of the millions of Chinese living far away in heathenism. Clergymen in England were employed for the most part in caring for the people who were professed Christians, while the Chinese were absolutely without a teacher in some parts. He adduced some interesting particulars concerning his experiences, and urged the necessity of more Christians being sent to a people who were willing to hear their message. At the close the Chairman remarked that as a result of many years of labour in China he was convinced that the Chinese were capable of descending to depths of wickedness and immorality which were unknown in this country."

In the same page, in sinful contiguity, we read that a solicitor has been remanded for embezzling a few thousand pounds belonging to clients; a few murders have been committed, and Mr. DE COBAIN, M.P., has been "descending to depths of immorality" which we have no hesitation in saying are unparalleled amongst Chinese of equal social standing. In another page we find the Rev. W. SCARBOROUGH, lately a missionary in China, telling a lot of people at a *stun* of the Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary Society that "the China lay mission was proceeding in the purpose of aggressive Evangelism," which evoked a contribution, including church collections, of over \$115.

The "aggressive Evangelism" has also called for the aid of six war vessels up the Yangtze, to protect such men as the "Rev." D. W. NICHOLS, of Nanking, concerning whom a fellow-gospeller wrote admiringly to a Shanghai contemporary, a few days ago, in vividly depicting the scenes during the alleged riot—"Our gallant friend Nichols rushed through the crowd asking for the ring-leader, and on finding him he grabbed his gun and dragged him through the rioters, outside the gate, the crowd following. Mr. N. then stood in the doorway and kept the mob at bay with a revolver for perhaps an hour or two, while the ring-leader tried to urge on the mob, once partially pulling a knife out of his sleeve. When our brave friend was just about to give up, an official came along with soldiers and Mr. N. seized the ring-leader again and handed him over to the official, who said he would take his head off on the spot, but Mr. N. told them not to do it there but to take him to the *yam* and cut it off there."

What did Christ say about revolvers? Mr. NICHOLS? How did St. Peter get on when he started in your line? Or St. Paul among the Ephesians? But then, that was a different time. In those days missionaries supported themselves, and actually made converts. There was not "aggressive evangelism."

Twelve men were called at the Magisterial mustering this morning, though only nine were taken and dealt with, and three were left; these being at present undergoing repairs in the Civil Hospital. They had only been gambling at 31 Bulkeley Street, but an Argus-eyed policeman of the law had got scent of the premises and just as the fun was waxing fast and furious the surprise was effected. Three in attempting to escape fell and were badly injured and as already stated are now being treated. The nine were fined the fixed figure with the usual alternative, and some paid, and some didn't.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL. LONDON, June 8th.

The Portuguese Chambers have passed the African Convention.

OBITUARY.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian Premier. (Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), L.C.D., was born at Glasgow on January 11th, 1815, was educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835; he was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in November 1844, and long represented that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec. 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sept. 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854. Mr. Macdonald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1855, being a part of the time Premier. In January 1856, the militia department was re-organized, and Mr. Macdonald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on his Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until March, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislature, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Macdonald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till Confederation. This union of the provinces of British North America was a mainly instrumental in bringing about, having been a delegate to the conference in Charlottetown in 1864, and in Quebec; in the same year; and was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North America Act" was passed by the Imperial Parliament. On the 1st July, 1867, when the new Constitution came into force, Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government for the New Dominion, and was sworn in the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his Ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges, Nov. 1873. In 1871 Mr. Macdonald was one of H.M. Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act in connection with the Commission named by the President of the U.S. for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, resulting in the Treaty of Washington, May, 1871. On Oct. 1878, on the fall of the Mackenzie Reform Government, Mr. Macdonald was entrusted with the task of forming a new Administration, taking himself the position of Minister of the Interior (until 1883) and Premier of the Dominion, which he held until death. He was sitting for Victoria, British Columbia. In 1865, Mr. Macdonald received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; and in 1867 was made a K.C.B. In 1879 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella Catalina (of Spain). For nearly forty years Sir John Macdonald had been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of Upper Canada.

A TYPHOON.

The Spanish Consul kindly forwards a telegram received to-day stating that there are indications of a severe depression in the Pacific.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. ASHES are stated by the *Amoy Times* to be prevalent just now among several of the foreign community of Kowloon.

A CELESTIAL named Lam I, whose wants were beyond his means, was to-day "roped in" for "Barrack-busting" \$27.80 the property of another party. It was simply a sum of proportion, and when worked out the answer was two months with hard labour.

Scam.—A parlor *Allegro* (newly-engaged).—Yum, yum, yum (dissing) Oh, Maud, this is simply Heaven itself! Maud.—Um, Um, Um, (dissing) Oh, Algie, this is Heaven!—Parrot on perch in corner, "For Gawd's sake bring me another bird."

LO FAN, a misguided citizen who contributes his share of taxation towards the increase of Government salaries in the form of a match seller's licence, was to-day arraigned on the heinous charge of patrolling the streets of Hongkong crying out *Mehr Licht* to the benighted inhabitants. The forfeiture usual in such case fixed matters up.

It was shown in a suit in Cincinnati the other week that one slyster lawyer had visited thirty-six different people in the course of a year and encouraged them to begin libel suits against different newspapers, offering to take a retainer of \$5 and a half of what might be got before a jury. A good share of the libel suits comes about in this way.

In the ordinary course of his occupation Tang Yan, who gains his livelihood by having eyes bandaged on his waist, and for so doing is bandaged on his waist, was the case at the Magistracy to-day, how much more should those misguided youths who practice the *tonic-salt* system in and around our compound be mulcted in? We'll get up a test case, if the nuisance is not abated.

The new Formosa tea-crop is larger and finer than it has been for many years. The growers thus far have been a little up on an account of the superior quality of the leaf, says the *Amoy Times*, so that the chief, if not the sole buyers thus far have been the Chinese home. The increased output, however, will soon cause a fall in price, and a heavy shipment to Amoy.

Twelve men were called at the Magisterial mustering this morning, though only nine were taken and dealt with, and three were left; these being at present undergoing repairs in the Civil Hospital. They had only been gambling at 31 Bulkeley Street, but an Argus-eyed policeman of the law had got scent of the premises and just as the fun was waxing fast and furious the surprise was effected. Three in attempting to escape fell and were badly injured and as already stated are now being treated. The nine were fined the fixed figure with the usual alternative, and some paid, and some didn't.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shipper Mutual S. N. Co's steamer *Kiowach*, latest addition to the fleet from Middleborough and Liverpool, passed the Canal to-day, and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 27th inst.

JERRY-BUILT fortresses have turned up on the frontiers of Russia, to the consternation of the Government. A Commission of Revision inspecting some fortresses near the German frontier found the outer walls about as substantial as a piece of scenery. A fortress in Doubova has been ordered to be demolished and rebuilt. The chief constructor of this one blew out his brains, and all his responsible subordinates have been sent to Siberia.

THERE was quite a commotion at the Police Court this morning when it was rumored that a Government servant was to be charged with larceny, but fortunately it was only another case of "our cat and another" for it soon became known that the accused was only a "common or garden" informer and that the case was one of pocket-picking only. Taim Sam was the gentleman in question and the one distinguishing feature of the business was the stupidity and want of tact shown—even for a Government servant. The consequences are that he will labour for his late employers for seven days and will then be belaboured in return even to the tune of twelve strokes, just prior to emerging from the Retreat.

AN Amoy contemporary records a curious incident. On the trip up of the British barque *Cycnet* from Foochow to Tientsin last month, she was halted by an American steam whaler, the *Quoniam*, and some forty letters for home from the crew of the latter were sent on board. On arrival at Tientsin, Capt. Waters, of the *Cycnet*, took the letters to the American Consulate and handed them over to the Consul, who then asked "who is to pay the postage?" Capt. Waters replied that he was quite willing to pay the postage himself, upon which the Consul said that rather than be outdone in generosity by a Britisher, he would pay, and the letters were stamped in the Captain's presence.

It is with no ordinary feeling of relief that we hasten to inform our agitated readers that there is at last a rent in the war-cloud that has been hanging over our heads for a couple of weeks. All this time, no doubt, they, like ourselves, have been wrought up to a terrible pitch of nervous excitement, but—Heaven be praised!—the outlook is now brighter, and after all the *Victor* and the *Mecenas* may not be ordered out for active service. "Brownie" has shown signs of relenting, and on condition that the tobacco factories are not interfered with by the Manila Government, he may be pleased to withdraw his previous declaration of war. There is no doubt whatever but that the Philippine Government will take advantage of his merciful terms with avidity, and that Manila will now be spared. What we bewail, though, is that after having gone to the expense of a full-blown war-correspondent (artistic, too) his services will no longer be required, and that the expense of his passage back to Kowloon City will weigh us down for all time and eternity.

At the Sanitary Board meeting on Thursday, the following will be the Orders of the Day:—

1. Dr. Canlie will move.—That a letter be addressed to the Colonial Secretary recommending that the Government Analyst be instructed to furnish every month to the Board a report on the water supplied from Tytan and Poklam Reservoirs, and that he be directed to make a special report regarding the whitish appearance of the filtered water delivered from the Tytan mains.

2. Correspondence concerning a Hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from small-pox.

3. Report of Committee considering the question of the exhumation of the remains of the Chinese dead.

Agenda.—1. Letter from Honourable Colonial Secretary informing the Board that the Common Lodging-house bye-laws have been approved by the Legislative Council.—2. Letter from Honourable Colonial Secretary concerning the condition of Mount Davis Cemetery.—3. Mortality Returns for weeks ended the 23rd and 30th May, and 6th June, 1891.—4. Superintendent's report for May, 1891.

DEPENDENT CRISIS.

A school of versifiers has sprung up in latter days. Who shape their witless verses in quite as witless ways. Their lines have nothing funny but their antic, like a clown; They run right on a little while, and then jump down!

Somebody else has introduced a different sort of verse.

"I was better than the other ones, but now it's even worse; 'Tis just as easy run to death by any common hack."

It falls down, as McGinty did, and back it walks!

There's a good time coming, when the public will be freed.

From the halt who climb Parnassus, leaning on a broken reed.

Then on their own deserving heads will be their guilty blood.

When they all go down together, with a deep

thud!

Who is the bilious and venomous "Victim" who, skulking behind a *nom de plume*, comes out daily for an airing in the *Snail*? We would lay our precious and immortal soul to a duet that we could put our finger on this garrulous and generally obnoxious party in two seconds, if we so chose, and were we not of the opinion that both he and his public are beneath contempt, so far as the public are concerned. These letters, however, are repeated assertion that in no other place on the face of this terrestrial sphere do public and business men generally adopt such loathsome and contemptible means for gaining any desired end as is almost universally adopted here. Where is the man throughout the whole of this colony who can claim to possess the courage of his own convictions and who will rise at any public meeting and give expression to views that are daily expressed in the medium of anonymous "correspondence" in a section of the local Press? If ever any one man rises, and without fear or favour endeavour to elicit the truth, and have a little light thrown upon the questionable doings of certain public companies—how is he supported, even by the very men who acknowledge the truth of and agree with every assertion that he may make? They support him as a doomed man, as a man who, once spoken, is to be

SOME sorry sights are occasionally to be met with at the local Police Court, but none more so than when one sees a man of muscle sail into the hind-cage charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and being without visible means of support, as was the case of one William Jackson, of New York, to-day. Jackson is a seaman and the flag he has been under for some time past, was apparently that of police surveillance. He was sent to anchor within the bar for fourteen days.

A LARGE steel sailing vessel has recently been built in Norway among whose fittings is a patent oil distributor, by which oil can be thrown upon the waves during severe storms. Within the vessel there is an iron reservoir from which a pipe extends alongside of the vessel near the water line and as close to the bow as possible. A valve in the pipe close to the reservoir regulates the distribution of the oil. This is probably the first case in which provision for throwing oil upon the waves has been made from the first designing and building of a vessel.

The formal notification of the suspension of business by the old firm of Russell & Co. was made to-day, a telegram having been received from New York to the effect that its affairs had been placed in the hands of Mr. Henry Hannah, late chief clerk there, as assigned. Mr. W. S. Taylor will act for him at the branch, Mr. C. W. Atam, and Mr. Hunter at Shanghai. At a private meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Company, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to transfer the general management of the business to the new firm, Messrs. R. Shewan & Co.

Thus the *Alta California* on the rapidly approaching Franco-German struggle for supremacy on the Rhine—France has a military strength superior to Germany because her population is not depleted by migration. The French are stay-at-home races and the Germans are rovers. Babies who were in the cradle when the Empire fell at Sedan are of military age and under drill now. France has had no exhausting wars meaning, and her crop of people is ready for the harvest. Germany has been constantly depleted, and especially of the young men, who are averse to the sacrifice of their youthful years in military service, and she must meet her ancient enemy with less soldiers. The French have stayed at home to fight it out, for *la patrie*.

It is amusing, says the *Yokohama Box of Curio*, to see how the Ota affair has improved the attention of the local ricksha-men towards foreigners, and a little mishap is greeted with great joy. They stand around with a Cassewitch expression in their eye, and seem ready to receive a "decoration and \$3,000 a year." If they keep it up they will strike some Yokohama Prince going home drunk some night, and if they only handled, will get a decoration that will have a black ground and a blue border which will be hung under the left eye if it fades out. The local Prices are not giving away \$3,000 in a lump sum, but a number of their chits can be found aggregating about this amount, and it can be used as an *income*, but they will be like the *Hotels* and have a hard time in getting any *customers* from a basketful. Worked properly we can have quite a number of ricksha nobles.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Ashford, Acting Puisne Judge.)

June 10th.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Yin Si Chu sued Chow Yi Tak for \$500 borrowed on a promissory note, and having obtained judgment, sought to recover the amount by sale of a junk in which he alleged defendant had a share. Mr. Kody appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rose for the defendant on behalf of the shop Tai Hin, owners of the junk, who claimed that Chow Yi Tak had long ago ceased to have any interest in the junk; and that even if he had an interest in it, the debt was a private one and could not be recovered from the firm. The books are kept on board the vessel, which is now away from Hongkong, and the case was adjourned.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

In view of the approaching contest for the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board a *Telegraph* representative called on the various candidates this afternoon in the hope of eliciting an expression of opinion from them.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys had very little to say. He thought the greater part

not only to the Colony, but to the waters thereof, which will enable them to deal with quarantine matters. The Surveyor-General, who, *ex officio*, is only an obstacle on the Board, will be removed. The water revenue will be assigned to the Board, to be applied to expenditure on sanitation. It can elect its own President and Vice-President, and its own officers, who cannot be removed or appointed to other posts without the Board's consent. There will be an additional member, to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and who will look after shipping interests. The Surveyor-General's Department will be responsible to the Board for all nuisances, and liable to prosecution, except like any private individual. This practically gives all the advantages of a Municipality.

Mr. Shelton Hooper, the new candidate, said:—The drainage question is practically a thing of the past. When the "separate" system was brought forward and recommended by Mr. Cooper, two years ago, it was most severely criticised by many persons, but it has now established its value by practical work, and there is no longer anything to dispute about in the matter of system. The control of the drains and sewers is another matter entirely, and should be revised. It is absurd and anomalous that the main drains should be under the Public Works Department, while the house drains running into them are under the Sanitary Board. At present, as Mr. Cooper acts as the Board's consulting engineer and the Government Water Authority (and, in my opinion, most capably fills both offices) there is no clashing, such as long as he remains there will be no need for alteration. But that cannot continue always, and it is a manifest incongruity that the Board should have control and responsibility over house drains, up to their connection with the main sewers, and no further. A more serious matter is that of over-crowding. As the Assessor of Rates I had ample experience of this, entering and examining every house. It is an evil urgently requiring reform. Under an Ordinance recently passed the Government has power to re-occupy land in congested districts, such as Tai Ping Shan, and to pull down the buildings. This has not been done at all yet, but should be gradually and judiciously extended in all the most crowded parts of the Colony. This is in fact the most serious of our present needs.

In these thickly populated districts there is ample work for the Board, and anybody going into the houses, or even the streets, cannot fail to be strongly impressed. One serious danger and pestilential nuisance is the abundance of latrines. Now latrines are a necessary, and, if properly managed, they are not a source of danger. But they must be put under most stringent supervision—they must be licensed and periodically inspected. They can well afford to pay, for they command high rents; and as at present they render their surroundings insanitary and dangerous, property decreasing in value all around. There should be systematic supervision of them, and discretionary powers given to the Board as to granting permits for their erection. Licensing would meet the case in every way. As to cemeteries, there is need for efficient supervision, and Chinese and others must not be allowed to bury indiscriminately all over the island as they please. But there is no necessity to go across the water for burial grounds. There is plenty of ground on the island, suitable for the purpose, and remote from the town or the waterworks-gathering ground. The Health Ordinance abounds with flaws and absurdities; it is very bad, and very muddled. Constant efforts are being made to tinker and patch it. One of its anomalies is the dual control of the drainage system, which needs reform without delay. Another instance of its folly is the voters' list, which from a British population of already very limited numbers cuts out all Members of Council, all the Bank officials, who, not being householders, are disqualified; and many others who certainly ought to vote in these elections. The Ordinance is also faulty in allowing so many unofficial members of the Board to be nominated by the Government. Official members—Surveyor-General, Health Officer, and so on—are necessary, valuable to the Board, and all others should be elected. And the Board's powers should be enlarged considerably. From a ratepayer's point of view, the Board should undoubtedly have sole control over all the drains and sewers; should have the power of licensing or shutting up latrines; should pull down buildings where the congestion is greatest.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KEELUNG.

This port lies to the North-east of Tamsui, in lat. 25° 9' N. and long. 121° 47' East. To go to it from Hong Kong (Tamsui) it is necessary to steam, or sail, round the northern end of the island which may be done, in a fast steamer, in about four hours. The northern coast is high and mountainous except in the North-west part which is low and has reefs extending to a considerable distance into the sea. Foli point is the first head-land that comes into view. Close to it we sighted a huge steel buoy which, after getting adrift from its mooring in the Yangtze river, near Shanghai, about two years ago was stranded here. Leaving Foli point you next have to "round" Ma's peninsula immediately east of which there is a bay three miles across, and two miles further on is the entrance to Keelung harbour which you enter by keeping Bush Island on the port side and the buoys which mark the end of a reef on the starboard side. Here there is a small custom house, the office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, a small native town where the General in command of the garrison resides; several well made forts which are mounted with Armstrong guns; the residences of Captain Peterson and Lieutenant Hecht, military instructor; the terminus of the Taipei-Keelung railway; a shanty for European railway employees and an antiquated dredger which cannot and never will be able to deepen the harbour. The country round this port is richly wooded, and the land rises in a succession of picturesque knolls and undulating hills, fantastically piled one above the other and backed up by a higher lofty range of hills. Few dwellings or signs of cultivation are visible, but the brilliancy of the verdure and luxuriance of vegetation renders the *camp de l'officier* most striking—a vast contrast to the sterile looking mainland of China. Pahu Island is near the entrance to the harbour and Coal harbour or Petou bay is five miles south-east of it where the Kelung coal mines are situated. Junky go thither, through a narrow channel, and bring the coal round to the port. It is in that district, Petou, that the Kelung mines are situated, the output of which the steamer *Smith* brings to Hongkong every month and the *Cass* carries to Shanghai where it is being introduced on the market. The "Wan-on" coal is far superior to the Kelung coal and has been favourably reported on by several experts, notably by Mr. Cromarty, the chief engineer of the *Smith*. The "Wan-on" mines extend for many miles, and are at present worked by coolies who are merely mining the surface coal. At an distant date the enterprising merchant who has leased the mine from the Government will import

machinery and have his property worked upon the latest western principle. He anticipates a large trade owing to the fact that the coal being of good quality and being close to both Shanghai and Hongkong he can sell it at a price which, while cheap for coal of that description, will bring him a satisfactory return. Mr. Reid, a mining engineer, is already at the mine and thinks there is every prospect of a large output. Amongst the places of interest in the neighbourhood is the Kelung cavern, at Mero bay, which runs into soft sandstone. It has been explored for a distance of 600 yards. No stalactites occur in it. It is supposed to be connected with a cave which is to be found near Tamsui (Ho-bey). The ruins of an old Spanish fort still exist in Mero bay, as also the ruins of the Chinese forts demolished by the French in 1884. Here also is a cemetery allotted to the French by the Governor, whereas the latter many French soldiers who fell in the course of the fighting that occurred in and around the port which was, it will be remembered, captured by the French who threatened to destroy the coal mines. At various places in the vicinity there are jets of steam issuing from the ground, and in others pools of liquid sulphur. Gold, it may be mentioned, has been found in the neighbourhood. The chief exports are coal and sugar-sugar.

With the foregoing notes I close my report on the Treaty ports of Formosa. No ports are open to trade on the East coast, which possesses only a few small harbours, and is occupied by savages and half-civilized aborigines. The whole of the East coast of the island for a distance of fully forty miles inland, which is perhaps the most valuable portion of the province, is still, comparatively speaking, a *terra incognita*, and is in the hands of the savage tribes who are useless to themselves and a danger to others. Readers desirous of more extensive information than is afforded in the foregoing remarks will do well to read "An account of the exploring expedition under Commodore Perry" and the works of Mr. Swinhoe and the Imperial Maritime Customs. Certain it is that globe-trotters have not "done" the world until they have seen North Formosa and travelled by the railway across the "Island province" which the early Portuguese settlers very rightly termed Formosa "beautiful Isle."

JUDGE AND JURY.

We have no apology to offer for saying something more, or even repeating what we have already said, upon the ludicrous inequality of the sentences passed by different judges on criminals convicted of the same offence, says the *Sydney Bulletin*. If there were no other side to the business than the ludicrous one, we should expect our readers to be tired of the joke, and drop it; but every cloud has something to set off its brightness, and there is a serious side even to this comedy that we humorously call the administration of justice. It is funny at first sight to see Smith sent up for five years for lifting a hundred pounds, while his brother embezzler, Jones, gets off with a six months' stretch for £5,000, but it is rough on Smith, and it is bad for the community. People of the British race like fair play even for criminals, and they can't keep their respect for Courts that don't give fair play. The popular idea of punishment is that it ought to be proportioned to the crime, and should not depend on the idiosyncrasy of the judge. The *Bulletin*, seeing that it shares the popular idea, claims that in a criminal case the jury, and not the judge, should pronounce the sentence—the men who are entrusted with the duty of deciding upon the fact of a prisoner's guilt should also be allowed to decide the extent of his guilt.

It is no answer to say that the effect would merely be to substitute the caprice of the jury for the caprice of the judge. The opinion of one man is as good as the opinion of another, and the opinion of twelve men chosen at random is more or less fair sample of the collective opinion of the community; and this collective opinion ought to determine the amount of punishment, within statutory limits, for a given crime. That principle is already recognised in our Constitution. No judge is given a free hand to administer punishment at his sole discretion; Parliament lays down the limits within which he is to act. For such an offence, he is told, you can sentence the offender to not more than ten years, or not less than three. That is to say, the collective opinion of the community, as expressed by Parliament, regards the various grades of that offence as worthy of punishment ranging between three and ten years. If there were no grades recognised, there would be no discretionary range of punishment. Now, when the evidence in a particular case has been taken, the grade of the offence is fixed. It is no longer, for example, an abstract case of robbery with violence, it is a concrete case under such and such circumstances, and with such and such a degree of violence. The community has expressed its collective opinion as to the various degrees of that crime; and we say that it is the collective opinion of the community that should allot the particular punishment appropriate to that particular degree of the crime. And, as the recognised medium through which the community expresses its collective opinion on crimes in the abstract is Parliament, so the proper medium for the expression of its collective opinion on crimes in the concrete form is a jury.

So far as the logic of the question is concerned, there is a good deal to be said in favour of reversing the present position of affairs altogether, and letting the Judge and Jury change functions. The Judge is, or from his experience ought to be, more skilled than the jury in weighing and sifting evidence. *Prima facie*, perhaps, his business should be to deliver the verdict, and let the jury pronounce the sentence. That, however, is outside the scope of our present enquiry. We should not trouble about precise logic if the present system were practically satisfactory and ensured substantial justice. Before the affairs of men can be regulated with the scientific precision of a delicate machine, the motives that actuate men will have to be mastered and measured and scheduled as minutely and as thoroughly as the blind physical forces of nature have been in the scientist's laboratory. That will take some time yet. Meanwhile we ought to be, and we must be, satisfied with rough justice and reasonable consistency in its administration, but we don't get it.

The case stands this way. Let six judges try the same case on the same evidence, and they will probably give six different—some of them widely different—sentences, in accordance with their varying sense of the moral gravity of the crime. Six different juries, if fairly chosen, would give more approximately the same sentence, seeing that their average appreciation of the quality of the offence would probably represent the average sense of the community. And that average sense is the only true standard by which the guilt of any offender can be measured. Courts of law do not exist for the purpose of enforcing any ideal morality. There are many things that the morality regards as criminal to which the law keeps its eyes tightly shut. The social-purity platitudes all know who, habitually living at the rate of something more than a thousand a year over his income, is systematically robbing his creditors of that amount. He is morally a thousand times worse, and he is a thousand times more harmful to the community, than the petty thief who robs a till or picks a pocket; but the law which sends the petty thief to gaol has nothing but obsequiousness for

Intimations. CALCUTTA PITH, HATS AND HELMETS IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.



ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
JAPANESE CRÉPE SHIRTS. JAPANESE CRÉPE SCARVES. JAPANESE SILK SCARVES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

his white-waistcoated competitor in the whole-sale line.

And quite properly so. The law is nothing more, at any rate, it has no business to be anything more, than an authoritative expression of public opinion; and public opinion, unfortunately, is not yet educated up to the pitch of seeing any immorality in running up bills that you know you can't pay. No action, however objectionable from an ethical point of view, that does not meet with pretty general disapproval, or pretence of disapproval, will ever get on to the pages of the statute-book as a crime. Our national sensibility is jarred at the sight of a carter dogging his horse, and cruelly to animals is accordingly made a crime; but we do not, as a nation, see any particular cause for unfavourable comment in the system that chains beggard women and famished children to a hopeless life of unending toil. So the sweeter waxes fat and florid, and the successful factory master grows to great honour in the State and is made a C.M.G. Crime, in short, is that which shocks the public sentiment, and it is only because it does so that it is made punishable. Consistency demands that in like manner the degree of punishment should be measured by the degree in which public sentiment is shocked; and that is only to be determined by the expression of public opinion through its authorised mouth-piece, the jury.

There is nothing revolutionary in the proposal to make the jury the judges not only of the fact of criminality, but of its degree. In our civil courts the principle is recognised to the full. Had Rescald Martin been sent in a libel action by Commissioner Eddy, the jury, if they found him guilty, would have had to assess the penalty which he had to pay, or in default thereof would have gone to gaol. Yet that same jury, seeing that he was tried on the criminal side instead of the civil side, were considered unfit to be entrusted with the assessment of the penalty! All they were allowed to do was to find that as a fact he was guilty, and the rest was left to the Judge. Now, if a jury is a fit tribunal to exercise the power of punishing a man with a fine of £1,000 or a flogging for a libel or an assault, it is fit to exercise the power of fixing the amount of his punishment when the aggrieved individual seeks satisfaction through the medium of the criminal law. If it is not fit for the one, it is not fit for the other. Even the criminal law as it stands at present gives effect to the opinion of the jury that a prisoner is not worthy of any punishment at all, but it will calmly ignore their opinion that he is worthy of 24 hours' imprisonment. In the first case the Judge is bound by the opinion of the jury and must set the accused free, but in the second case he is at liberty to treat them with contempt and impose a penalty, if he choose, of 10 years' penal servitude.

Again, take the case of homicide. The jury have three courses open to them. They may acquit the prisoner, or, if they find him guilty, they may bring in a verdict of either manslaughter or murder. In other words, they have a choice between acquittal, imprisonment, and death. What logical or reasonable objection could there be to extending the principle, and, as they have the power of distinguishing between the degree of crime that deserves death and the degree that is expiated by imprisonment, letting them distinguish between the degrees of the assault, longer or shorter terms of imprisonment? There would be no more practical difficulty in putting this system into operation than is found in the existing system of civil procedure; in fact, it would merely be making the practice uniform. The gist of a Judge's summing up in a civil case is this: "Gentlemen, if you find that the plaintiff has not proved his case, you must return a verdict for the defendant. If, on the other hand, you find that the plaintiff has proved his case, your verdict must be for him, and it will then become your duty to consider the question of damages." Then his Honor explains the principle on which the jury are to assess the damages. What difficulty would there be in adopting the same summing up to a criminal case? "Gentlemen, if you find the Crown Prosecutor has not proved his case, return a verdict of not guilty. But if you find the prisoner guilty—and you are sworn to find your verdict as to the facts before giving any consideration whatever as to the question of punishment—then you must determine what penalty he is to suffer. The law allows you to award imprisonment for any term not exceeding so many years, and not less than so many. And so on. That would be consistent, it would be just, and it would be likely to give satisfaction to the community. The present system is glaringly inconsistent, grossly unjust, and it gives satisfaction to anybody we have not yet heard from him.

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO ON SUNDAY
EVENING, the 14th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO
AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, 14th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at midnight. Passengers wishing to return by the *Klung-shaw* leaving Macao at 5 p.m. can do so. First Class Fare to Macao and back, £2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken. By Order of the Board of Directors.
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [61]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PRIVATE MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held TO-MORROW, at 11.30 a.m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., No. 7, Queen's Road Central. D. GILLIES, J. S. MOSES, Members of the Consulting Committee.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI, THE Company's Steamship.

"HAILONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [839]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE," Captain Jenkins, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [811]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [811]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

SILK COVERED CENTRE OTTOMAN, DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, Handsome Ormolu Inlaid French Cabinet, Walnut Inlaid CARD TABLE, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICE POLE and RUGS, OIL PAINTING, WATER COLOURS, ONE TAPESTRY CARPET.

TWO COTTAGE PIANOS, BOOK CASES, OFFICE DESK with Chubb's Lock, One Large Chubb's SAFE, One Double BARRELED GUN, BOOKS, CURTAINS, FANCY TABLES, &c., &c.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBBOARD, DINNER WAGGONS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

GRASS AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, and WIRE MATTRESS, fine English made MAHOGANY WARDROBE, 7 feet 6 inches with Glass Center Door, CARVED TEAK-WOOD WARDROBES with Beveled Glass, Marble-top WASH STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, &c., &c.

A FRENCH CAROM TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

A quantity of JEWELRY and GOLD WATCHES.

The above will be on view on Friday p.m.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [842]

FOR SALE!!

BEST STEAM COAL

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers, at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK YUE & Co., No. 22, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [811]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [830]

Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Malpian in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenade and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent. The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience. Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates. For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [674]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-kei Wan Road is now open.

The Hotel commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small daily is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [811]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [12]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO

THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March 1891. [305]

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, enclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

37, Boulevard de Strasbourg

PARIS.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Unusual conditions. A Launch will leave the F. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

FRANK COLLINS,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [66]

NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL to their Steam Factory at Wanchai at the end of the current month, their large and splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at their Show-room, "Connaught House," Queen's Road Central, is now offered during this month at greatly reduced prices. MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [816]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road, are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather. CABINETS from \$5 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1890. [148]

NOTICE.

JRYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JRYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—188 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—295 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—265 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—215 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 62 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—308 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—324 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—101 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—331 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—313 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—120 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—243 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—190 per share, buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—388 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—50 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—75 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—47 per share, sales.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—30 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—35 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sunglei Dea Samantan Mining Co.—31 per share, sellers.
 The Ruik Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sales and buyers.
 Inuris Mining Co., Limited—9 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—4 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—280 per share, buyers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—325 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—65 per share, buyers.
 The East Hongkong Planting Co., Limited—10 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—51 per share, buyers.
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Limited—173 per share, buyers.
 Crickbank & Co., Limited—35 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—13 per share, sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—16 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—12 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—17 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—85 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—66 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—13 per share, sales.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—27 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—38 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—15 per share, sellers.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Limited—7 per share, buyers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—24 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—3 per share, sellers.
 The Selateng Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—15 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—15 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, 150 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Ltd.—nominal.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—15, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—50 per cent. sales, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 350 per share, buyers.

MAILS EXPECTED.

ON LONDON—Bank T. T.
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS—Bank T. T.
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/5
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/5
 On India T. T. 2/22
 On Demand 2/22

ON SHANGHAI—Bank T. T.
 Bank T. T. 7/14
 Private, 30 days' sight 7/14

THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Bayern*, with this German mail, left Singapore on the 12th ultimo, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bluff*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 20th ulto, left Yokohama on the 7th instant and is due here on the 13th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Elkora*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 11th.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo and is expected here on the 14th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Priam*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is due here on the 15th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 783, J. Warwick, 9th June.—Whampoa 9th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 SISHAN, British steamer, 845, E. F. Stovall, 9th June.—Saloon 5th June, Rice.—Kin Tin Lung.
 HANLOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 10th June.—Tamsui 6th June, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 DIONIS, British steamer, 1,473, Dickens, 10th June.—Singapore 3rd June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 VENETIA, British steamer, 1,607, T. F. Creery, 10th June.—Shanghai 6th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ARHINGTON, German steamer, 609, C. Zindel, 10th June.—Wuhu 5th June, General.—Slomson & Co.
 CARDIGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,623, Jenkins, 10th June.—Singapore 3rd June, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Actis, Danish steamer, for Halphong.
 Vorwarts, German steamer, for Hilo.

DEPARTURES.
 June 10, *Alvina*, German str., for Hoihow, etc.
 June 10, *Martha*, German steamer, for Kobe.
 June 10, *Vorwarts*, German steamer, for Hilo.
 June 10, *Exa*, British steamer, for Hoihow, etc.
 June 10, *Namou*, British str., for Swatow, etc.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Dionis*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Holmes, and 27 Chinese.
 Per *Sishan*, str., from Saigon.—32 Chinese.
 Per *Hanloong*, str., from Tamsui, etc.—Mrs. Fourmount, Messrs. Farrow, da Silva, and 53 Chinese.
 Per *Ashington*, str., from Wuhu.—4 Chinese.
 Per *Venetia*, str., from Shanghai.—3 Chinese.
 Per *Cardiganshire*, str., from Singapore.—200 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Dionis* reports that she left Singapore on the 3rd instant. Had moderate to light winds and generally fine weather.

The British steamship *Sishan* reports that she left Saigon on the 5th instant. Had fine clear weather, and light southerly wind until the morning of the 9th. Squalls with heavy rain until arrival here.

The British steamship *Venetia* reports that she left Shanghai on the 6th instant. On the 7th had moderate breeze and fine weather. On the 8th had fierce squalls with heavy rain from north-north-west.

The German steamship *Ashington* reports that she left Wuhu on the 6th instant. Had fresh south-east breeze and thick rainy weather to Turahout; from there to the Lamococks had fresh north-north-east breeze with squally and rainy weather; thence to port had variable wind and rain.

The British steamship *Hanloong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 6th instant. Amoy on the 8th, and Swatow on the 9th. Had fresh northerly wind with heavy rain between Tamsui and Amoy. From Amoy had moderate winds and cloudy weather to Swatow. From Swatow to port had moderate north-east winds with overcast weather and heavy rain.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
 For Singapore.—Per *Polythymia* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Europe, etc., etc.—Per *Sutlej* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *China* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 9.30 P.M.
 For Swatow and Tientsin.—Per *Toonan* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Fuzhou.—Per *Chalydra* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Manila.—Per *Diamanti* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng* on Friday, the 12th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hanloong* on Friday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Saigon.—Per *Dmar* on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Vorwarts* on Friday, the 12th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Straits.—Per *Bluff* on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Memmut* on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ACTIS, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 7th June.—Halphong 5th June, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
 CHALYDRA, British steamer, 1,574, G. Payne, 17th May.—Saloon 15th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHINA, American str., 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 20th May.—San Francisco 7th May, and Yokohama 24th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 DIAMANTI, British steamer, 1,746, G. A. Taylor, 10th June.—Manila 6th June, General.—Russell & Co.
 DONAR, German steamer, 1,449, B. Grundmann, 8th June.—Saloon 3rd June, Rice.—Chilce.
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 28th May.—Vancouver, via Yokohama 22nd May, and Shanghai 26th, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 ESMEERALDA, British steamer, 966, Thoms, 6th June.—Glasgow 21st April, Coals.—Russell & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.
 GENERAL WENDEL, German steamer, 1,819, B. Blanke, 2nd June.—Yokohama 24th May, Mails and General.—Melchers & R. Jones.
 GLENHURST, British steamer, 1,240, R. D. Jones, 6th June.—Kobe, via Inland Sea 30th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 INORAM, German steamer, 894, E. Piper, 5th June.—Saloon 1st June, Rice.—Wielser & Co.
 KAITONG, British steamer, 993, Barends, 9th June.—Swatow 8th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KONG BEN, British steamer, 845, J. B. Jackson, 3rd June.—Bangkok 28th May, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 LIGHTNING, British steamer, 1,124, G. B. Callist, 17th June.—Calcutta 20th May, Sand Heads 2nd June, Penang 28th, and Singapore 31st, General.—D. S. S. Co. & Co.
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, A. Hundewadt, 27th May.—Whampoa 27th May, General.—Wielser & Co.
 MEMMUS, British steamer, 1,324, A. Dorf, 7th June.—Menado, via Sandakan and June Rattan and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.
 MENMUT, British steamer, 1,387, H. Craig, 8th June.—Kobe, via Inland Sea 30th May, General.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
 OSCARSHAL, Norwegian steamer, 1,800, Reich, 24th May.—Odessa, via Singapore 17th May, General.—Order.
 PERA, CRUIA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,017, J. A. Morris, 7th June.—Bangkok 31st May, and Koh-ti-chung 1st June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 POLYTHYMIA, British steamer, 1,050, L. Volmer, 8th June.—Japan and June, General.—Slomson & Co.
 PRESTO, German steamer, 655, J. Jessen, 8th June.—Cebu 3rd June, Sugar.—Slomson & Co.
 SUTLEY, British steamer, 4,164, W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., 9th June.—Shanghai 6th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 THIRBT, British steamer, 1,665, L. M. Wilmer, 7th June.—Bombay, via Singapore 1st June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 8th June.—Yokohama 20th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 WUONAN, German steamer, 1,016, A. Ott, 25th May.—Cardiff, via Singapore 18th May, Coal.—Wielser & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OERIG, American bark, 1,376, F. Carleton, 5th March.—New York 31st August, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, Wm. Swell, 9th June.—Sharks Bay, W.A., and May, Sandalwood.—Order.
 AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,109, Geo. N. Dakin, 28th April.—New York 11th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jessen, 26th May.—Bahama 5th May, Timber.—Wielser & Co.
 CAMERDUN, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 19th May.—New York 28th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
 CALABURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June.—New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
 DON JUVIO, American bark, 708, B. Neilson, 21st April.—Singapore 28th Feb., Timber.
 ERILKONG, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination-hulk, Stonocutt's Island.—Chinese Customs.
 HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April.—Hamburg 5th December, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,430, F. D. Waldo, 25th May.—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 JOHN BAILEY, American bark, 700, F. P. Shepherd, 26th May.—Singapore 2nd May, Timber.—Order.
 MCLEARDEN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 28th April.—New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.
 OMIGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May.—Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.
 ST. JAMES, American ship, 1,487, W. D. Burnham, 28th April.—Shanghai 21st April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May.—Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

To be Let.

TO LET.
 NOS. 35 & 37, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.
 Apply to **ACHEE & Co.**
 Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. (49)

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.
 Possession from 1st July next.
 For further particulars, apply to **THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., LD.**
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. (87)

TO BE LET.

AN exceedingly comfortable and cool 6 ROOMED HOUSE.
 Apply to **THE SECRETARY,**
 Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling houses, with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.
 Apply to **JOHN A. JUPP,**
 Secretary,
 The Austin Arms Hotel,
 and
 Building Company, Ltd.,
 35 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1891. (56)

TO LET.

N.O. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
 HOUSE in Poyet Road, Nullah Side.
 ROOMS in College Chambers.
 OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
 OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
 No. 4, PEDDER'S HILL.
 Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891. (73)

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.
 KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 3 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts, Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32 a month.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. (48)

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
 No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—Above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
 Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. (49)

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
 R. B. LOT NO. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on is to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to **HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**
 Hongkong, 18th May, 1891. (71)

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
 BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERHIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SUTLEY," Capt. W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on THURSDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo. General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marselles.

E. L. WOODIN,
 Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Belgic Wednesday 24th June.
Oceanic Saturday 18th July.
Gaelic Tuesday 11th August.

THE Steamship

"**BELGIC**" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, First-class.
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco, and London \$225.00
 To Liverpool and London 325.00
 To Paris and Bremen 345.00
 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
 12 months \$393.75
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (via *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCELS PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 1st June 1891.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, ELACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "HAYERN," Captain T. Merrill, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Genoa, Shanghai, etc.

Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to **MELCHERS & Co.,**
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. (6)

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
China Thursday 11th.
City of Peking Tuesday 7th July.
City of Rio de Janeiro Thursday 30th July.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"**CHINA**" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 1 P.M. taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, First-class.
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco, and London \$225.00
 To Liverpool and London 325.00
 To Paris and Bremen 345.00
 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
 12 months \$393.75
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (via *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Empress of India Tuesday... June 30th.
Empress of China Tuesday... July 28th.
Empress of Japan Tuesday... Aug. 25th.

THE Steamship

"**EMPERESS OF INDIA**," sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCouver, via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
 To Vancouver, Victoria,